



Geel 2000 Language Schools
English Department

Skills Sheet

Primary Five

First Term

GPS-APP

www.Cryp2Day.com

موقع مذكرات جاهزة للطباعة

Name: _____

Class: _____

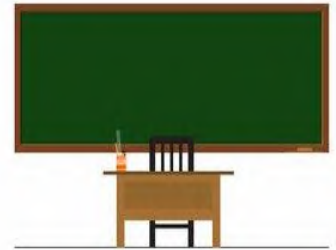


CLASSROOM LANGUAGE

- Can I go to the board?
- Can I come in?
- Can I pull up the blinds?
- Can you help me, please?
- Can I go out?
- Can I answer the question?
- Can I switch off the lights?
- Can I go to the toilet?
- Can I open the window?
- Can we pack our things now?
- May I join the class/group?
- Can you explain it once more, please?
- What page are we on?



- Is this correct?
- Is this right?
- Which book?
- I am ready. May I start it?
- What is the homework?
- Do we have to write this down?
- Sorry, for being late.
- May I open / close the window?



- May I go out please?
- I am sorry. I did not hear.
- Can you speak louder, please
- Can you explain that again?
- I have done this.



www.Cryp2Day.com

موقع مذكرات جاهزة للطباعة



Englishstudyonline.org

Present Simple Tense:

Form:

(Affirmative) \Rightarrow Present simple is the base(first) form of the verb, **but** this Verb changes with **(He..She..It)**. We must put **-S** at the end of the verb.

- I listen to music at night. - He listens to music at night.
- They write their homework. - Sarah writes her homework.

\Rightarrow When the verb ends with -sh,-ch,-x ,-o ,-z ,-ss and we have he/she/It, we must add -es to the verb.

- watch \longrightarrow watches go \longrightarrow goes.

\Rightarrow When the verb ends with a consonant + -y and we have he/she/it, we drop the -y and add -ies to the verb.

- study \longrightarrow studies - cry \longrightarrow cries

Usage:

-We use Present Simple Tense to talk about:

⊙ **Habits or daily routines:**

- e.g: - I eat an apple every morning. -They wake up at 7:00 o'clock.
- We visit our grandma every Friday.

⊙ **Facts or permanent states:**

- e.g: - The sun rises every day.
- Children go to school.

⊙ **Fixed timetables:**

- e.g: - The P.E session starts at 10:15.
- The train leaves at 8 P.m.

Time expressions:

always – usually – often – sometimes – hardly – rarely – never- On Friday..., once, twice, every, in summer.

- I travel to Aswan once a year.

(Negative) ➡ We use the present simple with (**do not = don't**) or (**does not = doesn't**) before the verb to say that an action doesn't happen or a person doesn't do an action.

I – We – You – They ➡ don't He – she – It ➡ doesn't

They don't like watching TV.

Note: When we use doesn't with, he/ she / it as mentioned, we must drop the addition.

e.g: - Zeina **reads** a story every week. – Zeina **doesn't read** a story every week.

(Question) ➡ To form a question with the present simple we put Do or Does at the beginning of the question. When we use Does we don't put –s, -es, -ies to the end of the verb.

e.g.: Do you work at the weekends?

Yes, I do. – No, I don't.

e.g.: Does Liza listen to music in the morning

– Yes, she does. – No, she doesn't.

Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency are used to show how often something happens.

Some adverbs of frequency are

(**always 100% - usually 80% - often 70% - sometimes 50% - never 0%**)

⊙ Adverbs of frequency go after v. to.be.

e.g: - Mr. Adham **is always** on time.

- They **are usually** on the beach in the afternoon.

⊙ Adverbs of frequency go before any other verbs. (The main verbs)

e.g: - I **usually help** my mother in the housework.

- Ali **often gets up** at 7 o'clock.

Present simple tense

1-Choose the correct answer:

1. The water (**boil – boils – is boiling**) at 100 degrees.
2. He (**is living – lives – living – live**) in London.
3. They (**goes – go – went**) to the club every weekend.
4. She (**don't – doesn't – didn't – aren't**) walk to school every day.
5. (**Does – Did – Do – Is**) you always eat chocolate?
6. I (**doesn't – don't – didn't – isn't**) do my homework every day.
7. She (**like – likes – liked – liking**) the cinema, so she goes to it very often.
8. Ms. Mariam (**teach – teaches – teaching – taught**) us English .
9. Alex (**see – saw – sees – is seeing**) her grandparents once a month.
10. My friends and I (**play – play – are playing – plays**) football on Fridays.
11. I (**go – am going – will go – have gone**) to the gym every day.
12. Do you buy expensive clothes? - No, I (**do – don't – is – didn't**)
13. Housewives always (**works – work – working – worked**) at homes.
14. My family goes shopping (**two – one – half – once**) a month.
15. Ali usually (**write – writes – writing – wrote**) his lessons carefully.

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. I go to school by bus every day. (She)

2. The baby cries a lot every night. (not)

3. No, she doesn't like math. (Does.....?)

4. Yes, I live in a big flat. (Do.....?)

5. My dad washes his car every week. (often)

6. I never play football in the street. (not)

7. My father is at home in the morning. (sometimes)

8. They don't get up early. (never)

9. Yes, Mike sleeps early. (Does)

10. I wash my face every morning. (My brother)

11. I eat many sweets. (not)

12. I laugh at dad's jokes. (sometimes)

13. She finishes her work in the evening. (not)

14. They study their lessons every day. (She)

15. Yes, Mariam tidies her room every day. (Does)

Do as shown:

- 1.No, she doesn't get up early. (Ask)
.....
- 2.He usually (is getting) up early. (Correct)
.....
- 3.She have a mobile. (Negative)
.....
- 4.I go to school by bus every day. (Use: He)
.....
5. usually / She / to school / goes / late. (Re-arrange)
.....
- 6.He (be) good at English. (Correct)
.....
- 7.She rides her bike in the park. (Use :sometimes)
.....
- 8.You go to bed at 9 o'clock. (Use :always)
.....
- 9.We go to the cinema on Wednesday. (Use :usually)
.....
10. He (be) clever at English. (Correct)
.....
11. The children play in the playground. (Ask)
.....
12. No, we don't have a car. (Ask)
.....
13. They watch TV in the evening. (Use : She)
.....
14. My dad drives very fast. (Negative)
.....
15. She doesn't wear skirts. (Use : never)
.....

Present continuous tense:

Form:

Affirmative:

I am('m) visiting the museum.

He/She/It is ('s) eating a cupcake.

We/They/You are ('re) listening to pop music.

Negative:

I am ('m) not visiting the museum.

He/She/It is (isn't) eating a cupcake.

We/They/You are (aren't) listening to pop music.

Questions:

Am I dreaming?

Is he/she/it eating an apple?

Are they/we/you riding bikes?

Short answers:

Yes, I am.

Yes, he/she/it is.

Yes, we/they/you are.

No, I'm not.

No, he/she/it isn't.

No, we/they/you aren't.

Usage:

**Actions that are happening now, at the time of speaking:*

e.g.: The doctor is examining the child now.

**Temporary situations:*

e.g.: My dad isn't driving to work this week. He's sick.

* Describing a picture. E.g. in this picture, I'm riding a horse.

***Key words:**

(Now-nowadays - these days-this week-this month-at the moment)

Present continuous tense:

Choose the correct answer:

1. They (**am – is – are- has**) cleaning their room now.
2. My cousin (**is – am – are-were**) arguing with me at the moment.
3. Listen! I (**are – is – am- he**) listening to my favourite song.
4. A baby is (**drinks – drinking – drink- drank**) milk at present.
5. Sara (**waters – is watering – watered – water**) the flowers now.
6. Look! He (**riding – is riding – rides - is**) a bike.
7. They (**don't – aren't – is not – is**) jumping on the bed now.
8. He is (**not doing – does – do - did**) his homework at present.
9. This nurse is (**look after – looking after – looks after-look**) a sick man today.
10. When (**are they – they are – do they**) going to the club?
11. She is (**play – playing – plays- played**) in the playground.
12. They (**travels – travel – are travelling- travelled**) next month.
13. She is (**draws – draw – drawing- draws**) a picture now.
14. In the picture, the panda (**is playing – plays – play – played**).
15. (**Is – Am – Are**) she wearing a hat on her head? Yes, she (**am - is – are**).

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. They go to school every day. (now)
.....
2. They are playing football now. (not)
.....
3. He washes his car every day. (at the moment)
.....
4. My brother studies hard. (Look!)
.....
5. Are they sleeping? (Yes)
.....
6. Sara is watching TV now. (They)
.....
7. I'm eating at the moment. (not)
.....
8. She sometimes drinks cola. (at the moment)
.....
9. No, Ali isn't reading a story now. (Is)
.....
10. Yes, I'm taking a shower. (Are)
.....
11. She talks with her friend daily. (Listen!)
.....
12. The car comes fast. (Watch out!)
.....
13. Is he running in the playground? (No)
.....
14. He is playing computer games at present. (They)
.....
15. They are writing their homework now. (not)
.....

Do as shown:

1. Yes, my mother is making a cake.

(Ask)

.....

2. No, she isn't cleaning the house.

(Ask)

.....

3. Yes, the children are sleeping.

(Negative)

.....

4. Tom studying English.

(correct)

.....

5. Dad is watch the news now.

(correct)

.....

6. the computer/ now/ Karen / working/ is /on

(Re- arrange)

.....

7. The children are playing in the park every day.

(correct)

.....

8. Sandra is eating a sandwich now.

(Negative)

.....

9. I am painting the house.

(Ask)

.....

10. He (watch) TV now.

(Correct)

11. Tom (read) at the library now.

(Correct)

12. They (go) to the cinema today.

(Correct)

13. I (write) my homework at the moment.

(Correct)

14. Look! She (wash) the dishes.

(Correct)

15. What are you doing now?

(Use : he)

.....

Present Perfect tense:

Form:

- We form the present perfect with have / has and the past participle of the main verb.

e.g.: They **have cooked** a big turkey.

He **has played** chess with his grandpa.

- Regular verbs form the past participle with the ending **-ed**.

e.g.: wash → washed tidy → tidied

- Irregular verbs do not form the past participle using any particular rule.

e.g.: go → gone see → seen

❖ Usage:

- We use the present perfect simple to talk about

✓ **experiences:**

- My dad has flown in a helicopter.

✓ **Have just finished.**

e.g.: I've just finished my homework. Can I watch TV now?

✓ **Action happened in the past but we don't say exactly when.**

e.g.: The headmaster **has been** very busy with his teachers.

✓ **with never to say we don't have a particular experience.**

We have never travelled on a boat.

Note:

We use **have been** when someone went somewhere and has returned. We use **have gone** when someone went somewhere and has not returned yet.

Time expression: Already – just-ever -never -yet.

Negative: we put (not) after has or have. E.g., I have not done my homework.

Present perfect tense

Choose the correct answer:

1. We've (**travel- travels – travelled- traveling**) to 56 different countries.
2. Mum (**see - seeing – has - has seen**) giraffes in Africa.
3. Has Jane ever (**eat- ate– eaten - eats**) octopus in her life?
4. They've (**fly - flew - flown – flies**) from New York to Singapore.
5. He isn't here because he's (**go- goes- gone - went**) to the chemist's.
6. I (**have never been - goes – didn't go - going**) to Russia before.
7. (**Have you taken – Did you take– Do- Did**) lots of photos on a trip so far?
8. I (**haven't walked - walks- walking - walk**) through a rainforest before.
9. Have you (**swim- swims – swam- swum**) across a lake before?
10. Have you (**never-ever-yet-already**) swum in a river?
11. George has just (**jump-jumps-jumped-jumping**) off three bridges.
12. The teams have already (**cycle- cycled – has - cycling**) around the world.
13. I have (**ago-never-yet-always**) asked him to lend me anything.
14. Suzy has already (**cleans-cleaned-clean-cleaning**) the kitchen.

15. She (**has-have -hasn't - did**) written her homework yet.

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. Josie didn't fly in a plane last year. (yet)

2. No, I have never climbed a mountain. (ever)

3. He glided off a volcano last month. (already)

4. We have run in a marathon. (never)

5. They sailed in a boat. (just)

6. I will give Ali my book. (already)

7. They haven't eaten Chinese food. (never)

8. Has she used this program before? (ever)

9. He has earned 100 pounds. (not)

10. Yes, she has gone to the park. (Has)

11. She has gone to the club. (Where)

12. I have never eaten Chinese food. (yet)

13. This man runs quickly. (has)

14. That dog defended the boy bravely. (just)

15. Mum cleans the whole house alone. (has)

Do as shown:

1. They have stayed in Cairo for a week. (Ask)

2. I have already finished my work. (Use : yet)

3. I have solved the puzzle. (Negative)

4. I have just (did) my homework. (Correct)

5. Have you cleaned your room yet? (Answer with: Yes,)

6. We have never eaten Chinese food. (Use : He)

7. years / I / spoken / for five / 've / English / (Re - arrange)

8. Have you ever been to Aswan? (Answer with: No,)

9. Mary (eats) her lunch yet. (Correct)

10. Did you see the news on T. V last night? (Use : yet)

11. My dad tired for a long time. (Complete)

12. Salma studied her lessons well last night. (Use : already)

13. I have played chess since 8:30. (Use : for)

14. We have lived in Cairo for ten year. (Use : since)

15. How long has Hany stayed in Luxor?

(Answer the question)

.....

Past Simple Tense:

Form:

The verb changes when we have, **He / She /It/ They/ We/ You/ I**. We must put **–ed** at the end of the verb.

e.g. I ***cleaned*** the house yesterday.

If the verb end with (*e*) we add (*d*) at the end of the verb.

e.g. She ***danced***

When the verb ends in a consonant + –y, we drop the –y and we add –ied to the verb.

e.g. Juliana studied ***ied*** English last night.

When the verb ends in a vowel + –y, we don't drop the –y and we add –ed to the verb.

e.g. We ***played*** basketball.

If there is a vowel before the last letter, we double the last letter of the verb and we add **–ed** to the verb.

e.g. Adel ***travelled*** to Alex.

Usage:

We use the past simple to talk about:

a) Something that started and finished in the past, often with a definite time expression. e.g.: Juliana **took** the train to London this morning.

b) Situations or states that were true in the past but are not true now.

e.g.: The Smiths **lived** in Africa for a long time.

c) Past habits, things that we did regularly in the past.

e.g.: We **went** to the beach every day and **collected** shells.

d) Things that happened one after the other in the past.

e.g.: Carl **parked** the car, got out and **shut** the door.

Time expressions:

last day / night / week / month / year. Yesterday.

Two days / a month / a year ago. in October / 2007

Negative:

We use the **Past Simple** with **didn't (did not)** before the verb to say that an action didn't happen. When we use **didn't**, we don't put **-d, -ed** or **-ied** at the end of the verb

e.g. He **didn't play** the piano.

e.g. They **didn't watch** TV at school.

Question:

To form a question with the **Past Simple** we put **Did** at the beginning of the question. When we use **did**, we don't put **-d, -ed** or **-ied** at the end of the verb. We give short answers with **Yes** or **No**, the subject and **did/did** or **didn't**.

e.g. **Did** you **work** yesterday?

Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.

e.g. **Did** Peter listen to music last night?

Yes, he **did**. / No, he **didn't**.

➤ In case of irregular verbs, we use the past form of the verb.

➤ We don't add- ed to the irregular verbs, but we have to memorize them.

go —→ went

drink —→ drank

buy —→ bought

eat —→ ate

take —→ took

see —→ saw

come —→ came

give —→ gave

Past simple tense

Choose the correct answer:

1. We (**meet – met – meeting- meets**) my sister a long time ago.

2. I didn't (**watch – watched – watching- watches**) T.V last night.

3. She (**cook – cooks – cooked- cooking**) lunch yesterday.

4. I (**have – had – has- am**) a computer when I was child.

5. Where (**you did go – did you go – do you go- you**) last night?

6. She (**did – do – does - doing**) her homework two hours ago.

7. I (**goes – went - going – go**) to a music concert yesterday.

8. Sandy (**was - are – is – were**) at a birthday party last week.

9. There (**wasn't - aren't – isn't – weren't**) 12 people on the trip last month.

10. Where (**were- was– is- are**) your parents last night?

11. Did you enjoy your friend's play? – Yes, I (**do- does – did- doing**).

12. Did Ms Mills (**gives - give- gave - giving**) the class an exam yesterday?

13. Did John go snowboarding yesterday? - No, he (**didn't – don't - did- do**).

14. (**Was - Were– Is - Are**) Kim at school yesterday?

15. They (**run- runs – ran - running**) ten kilometers last month.

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. I study English every day. (last weekend)

2. The driver stops at the station. (two hours ago)

3. No, we had English class yesterday. (Did?)

4. She buys her outfit for a good price. (last summer)

5. They want to plan a trip to Paris. (yesterday)

6. I drank a lot of coffee two hours ago. (not)

7. Yes, the kids played games together this afternoon. (Did -----?)

8. Jim wore his new boots to practice football . (not)

9. Sam went to the amusement park yesterday. (not)

10. Wendy gives me his smartphone. (an hour ago)

11. The new snow park is opening now. (three hours ago)

12. The tourists enjoy seeing the wild animal. (last week)

13. I pass all my exams. (last year)

14. They studied English yesterday. (not)

15. We take our umbrella and walk in the rain. (last winter)

Do as shown:

- 1- Hegoes to bed early yesterday. (Correct the verb)
- 2- I carried my umbrella last week. (Change into negative)
-
- 3- They (go)..... to the club last Friday. (Correct the verb)
- 4- Hadeer happy last week. (Use verb to be)
- 5- We..... lunch yesterday at home. (Complete)
- 6- He (see)..... his favorite singer last year. (Correct the verb)
- 7- Yes, I finished my homework. (Ask)
-
- 8- Todd and Lisa in England last year. (Use verb to be)
- 9- My parentsnot stayed at home. (Correct)
- 10- Kate was ill on Monday. (Change into negative)
-
- 11- He was playing.....football yesterday ? (Correct)
- 12- Jane was at the party last night. (Ask)
-
- 13- Jill worked in a bookshop. (Ask)
-
- 14- He stayed at a hotel last summer. (Ask)
-
- 15- last night /sleep / Sam/ Did /early /?/ (Re arrange)
-

Past Continuous Tense:

Form:

We form the past continuous tense with (was, were) + the verb + ing.

e.g., The kids were playing in the garden.

Usage:

We use the Past Continuous tense when we want to talk about what was happening at a particular time in the past.

e.g., Yesterday at nine o'clock I was washing the dishes.

Negative:

We put (not) after (was, were) in the sentence.

e.g., Sally was not singing yesterday.

Question: use was or were + the subject + the verb.

e.g., Were you preparing the dinner yesterday at 4 o'clock?

Past continuous tense

Choose the correct answer:

1. At this time last summer, we (**swimming- swim – were swimming – swam**) in the sea.
2. Last Friday evening, they (**were watching – watched – watches-watch**) the new movie at the cinema.
3. From three o'clock till four, I (**studied – was studying – studying- study**).
4. My dad (**was fixing – fixing – fix- fixed**) his car all morning yesterday.
5. I (**was doing – do – does -doing**) my homework all day yesterday.
6. I (**wasn't dancing- isn't dance – dance- dances**) at the party yesterday night
7. (**Am – Were – Was- Is**) you reading stories all the day yesterday?
8. What (**was – were – are- is**) your dad doing yesterday morning?

9. All day yesterday, she (**reads – read – was reading**) books.
10. From three o'clock till four, they (**played – were playing – playing**) football.
11. The new DVD player (**isn't – wasn't – weren't**) working all morning yesterday
12. At 5 o'clock my sister was (**cook – cooks – cooking**) the lunch.
13. At this time last week, we (**painted – were painting – are painting**) pictures.
14. Mum wasn't washing the dishes (**every day – at 2 o'clock yesterday – now**).
15. Where (**was – were – are**) you going yesterday morning?

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. She *sang* a nice song. (yesterday afternoon)
.....
2. They clean the garden. (last Thursday evening)
.....
3. I am doing my homework now. (all day yesterday)
.....
4. My dad fixed my bike yesterday. (all morning yesterday)
.....
5. My friend waters his plants. (from 2 to 3 yesterday)
.....
6. I was swimming in the pool at 3 o'clock yesterday. (not)
.....
7. Yes, I was eating my breakfast at 8 o'clock yesterday. (Were?)
.....
8. He was cooking the food last Friday evening. (They)
.....
9. They read some stories every day. (yesterday night)
.....

10. Ali is playing football at the moment. (yesterday at seven)
.....
11. They swam in the swimming pool yesterday. (yesterday morning)
.....
12. They were building a flat at this time last year. (He)
.....
13. They are making a snowman now. (at this time last winter)
.....
14. My little sister isn't drawing at present. (yesterday night)
.....
15. They were playing football yesterday night. (not)
.....

Do as shown:

1. Sue was reading a book all day yesterday. (Ask)
.....
2. Harry (washed) his car at 5 o'clock yesterday. (Correct)
.....
3. Peter was drinking milk every day..... (Correct)
.....
4. We our homework all day yesterday. (complete)
.....
5. was /yesterday /Mum /morning/ cooking/ food / (Re-arrange)
.....
6. She swam in the sea yesterday. (Use: yesterday morning)
.....
7. John was playing tennis all day yesterday. (Ask)
.....
8. My mother was planting flowers yesterday evening. (Use : We)
.....
9. I was cutting the vegetables yesterday evening. (change into negative)
.....
10. Mrs. Smith was talking to Lucy yesterday . (correct the mistake)
.....
11. Sarah(waiting) for her friend Laila all day yesterday. (correct)
.....

12. We were walking for a long time. (change into negative)

 13. Yes, I ate my breakfast yesterday at 11 o'clock. (correct the mistake)

 14. No, she wasn't watching the news. (Ask)

 15. They were playing volleyball in the club. (Use : I)

Future simple tense:

Form:

we use will + verb (inf.)

Usage: we use the future simple to say:

- That something will happen in the future. E.g. I will go to the zoo tomorrow.
- Promises or threats. E.g. I will come to the party, I promise.
- Requests or offers. E.g. will you help me carry these bags?
- Predictions without evidence. E.g. I think it will rain.
- Decisions at the moment of speaking. E.g. I will open the door.

Negative: we put (not) after (will) in the sentence.

e.g. I will not close the window.

Question: will + subject + verb?

Key words: tomorrow, next week, this year.....

Future (Be going to):

Form:

v.to be + going + to + the verb (inf.)

Usage:

We use (be going to) for:

- Predictions based on evidence. E.g. stop the car! We are going to have an accident.
- Intentions and plans. E.g. he is going to travel to Italy.

Negative: we put (not) after v. to be in the sentence.

e.g. They are not going to Alexandria.

Question: v. to be + subject + going to + the verb?

Future simple tense

Choose the correct answer:

1. Peter (**won't – is going to- going- is**) study hard to get the full mark.
2. I (**will – going to – am- go**) fix your bike for you. Don't worry, it won't take long.
3. I'm sure, he (**is – going to –will - going**) come to the meeting.
4. I'm sure, She (**won't – going to – goes -to**) mind if we use her computer.
5. (**Will – Are you - Is - Going**) you help me with my homework?
6. Don't worry! They (**will – are going- go - to**) help us.
7. She has gone completely white! She (**won't – is going to- go - to**) faint.
8. I feel terrible. Oh no! I (**is – am going to- won't -go**) be sick.
9. (**Will you – Are you going – Won't - Is**) pass me the salt, Please?
10. I (**won't – 'm going to- go - to**) buy a new bike next week. I saved a lot of money.
11. I'm sure, my team (**is going – will – go - to**) win the cup.
12. I promised her that I (**will – am going – to - going**) be back at 8 o'clock.
13. I (**am going to – won't –to - going**) go away for a week in June. I booked the tickets.
14. I'm sure, it (**will- going to- go- to**) be cold in the forest.
15. Don't touch that dog, it (**will – going to- go - going**) bite you.

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. He intends to buy a new car. (going)
.....
2. The teacher promises to help his student. (will)
.....
3. Mum threatens her kids to be punished . (will)
.....
4. She is going to learn new language. (not)
.....
5. Ahmed's decision is to take this offer. (will)
.....
6. Sally is 15 years old this year . (next year)
.....
7. They predict raining after seeing the clouds. (going to)
.....
8. They promise me to study hard . (will)
.....
9. I cooked chicken this week . (tomorrow)
.....
10. I offered to help you. (will)
.....
11. They never play in the street. (won't)
.....
12. Yes, I will try the dress. (Will.....?)
.....
13. I will go to Cairo. (not)
.....
14. She is going to go to the theatre. (not)
.....
15. Yes, she is going to go to the club. (Is?)
.....

Do as shown:

1. I will travel to London on Sunday. (Ask)
.....
2. Yes, I will help you. (Negative)
.....
3. He will accept her invitation. (Negative)
.....
4. My dad promised to help me . (use: will)
.....
5. I'm sure, he is going to come on time. (Correct)
.....
6. It is cloudy, itrain a lot. (Complete)
.....
7. Will you try the dress? (Answer with: Yes,)
.....
8. Mum threats that she is going to punish my brother. (correct the mistake)
.....
9. Don't touch the fire, ithurt you. (Complete)
.....
10. I'm hungry, I want to make a sandwich. (Rewrite using : will)
.....
11. Is she going to work at school? (Use : you)
.....
12. He planed to travel to Aswan next week. (Use going to)
.....
13. We are going to travel abroad. (Negative)
.....
14. They are going to study French this year. (Ask)
.....
15. going /a rest / to/ He / take/ is/ (Re-arrange)
.....

The modals:

-Modal verbs have several meanings and usages.

-Modal verbs have the same forms in all persons.

.eg: -we must go now.

-She looks tired, she should go to bed.

1-Can : + infinitive : to talk about general ability OR for request .

e.g : Can I borrow your pen ?

e.g : She can swim.

2 – Could : + infinitive : to talk about general ability in the past OR for polite request .

e.g : Could you open the door , please ?

I could count to 10 when I was four.

3– Should : + infinitive : to give advice and the neg. is shouldn't.

e.g: You should eat more healthy.

You shouldn't eat too much sweets.

To ask for advice : Should runners eat before the race ?

4 – Must : + infinitive : to say that something is necessary .

e.g: I must send the letter tomorrow.

OR To talk about obligations .

e.g: Policemen must wear their uniform.

5 – Mustn't : + infinitive : to talk about something that is not allowed

e.g: Players mustn't be late for the match.

Exercises

Choose the correct answer:

1. He (**can – could – will - must**) play the piano when he was six years old.
2. She (**can't – can– shall- is**) swim very well, she won the silver medal.
3. I (**mustn't – couldn't – can't - will**) speak Spanish four years ago.
4. I (**must – would – could -is**) take my library books back tomorrow.
5. The policemen (**must- should- can- could**) wear their uniform.

6. You (**should – have – could - is**) go and see the dentist for your teeth.
7. Students (**couldn't – mustn't – are- should**) eat in the library .
8. You (**can – should – couldn't – must**) wear your school uniform.
9. I (**have - can't – mustn't - should**) call my mother now. I'm late.
10. Children (**must – should – can't – are**) sleep early.
11. Parents (**can – shouldn't- mustn't- are**) allow their children to watch scary films.
12. (**Can- Should – Must – Is**) your grandpa play computer games?
13. My mother (**can – can't - mustn't- are**) cook Chinese food. She is talented.
14. (**Can- Shouldn't – Mustn't – Is**) I borrow your MP3 Player?
15. You (**have - can't – must- shouldn't**) keep it a secret. You mustn't tell anybody else.

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. Yes, they should eat healthy food. (Should....?)

2. It's important to wash your hands. (should)

3. Don't sleep in the classroom. (mustn't)

4. They can eat in the street. (not)

5. No, kids can't travel alone. (Can?)

6. Yes, Policemen must wear their uniform. (Must.....?)

7. Yes, the horse can run fast. (Can?)

8. We are not allowed to break the rules. (mustn't)

9. He has a lot of money; he wants to buy a new car. (can)

10. He was able to climb a tree when he was young. (could)

11. You're not allowed to park here. (mustn't)

12. It's dangerous to play with fire. (mustn't)

13. It's a good idea to eat lots of fruits. (should)

14. It isn't a good idea to drink fizzy drinks. (shouldn't)

15. Give this book to Emma, please. (Could)

Do as shown:

1. I want to drink orange juice. (Ask using: Could)
.....
2. I speak English. (use: could)
.....
3. Eat healthy food. (use: should)
.....
4. Clean the board. (Ask using: Can)
.....
5. He must is polite . (Correct the mistake)
.....
6. It's not allowed to eat in the cinema. (Use : mustn't)
.....
7. Can kids eat a lot of sweets? (Answer)
.....
8. Study hard. (use: should)
.....
9. Yes, you can't play this game. (Ask)
.....

10. You must(cleaned) your room.

(Correct)

11. You are allowed to play football.

(use: can)

12. The /can/very/horse/run/fast/

(Re-arrange)

13. She is not able climb a tree.

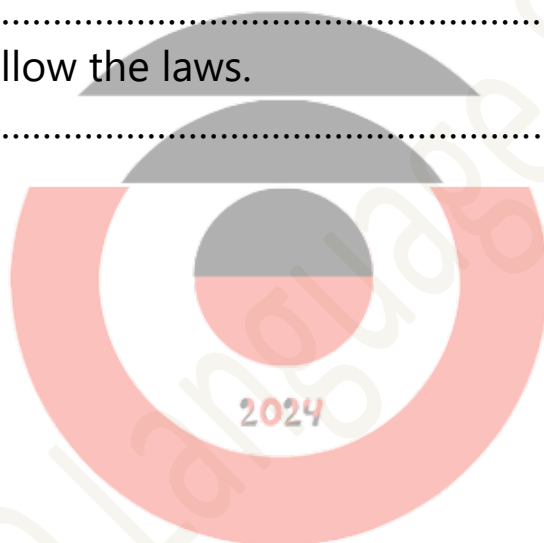
(Use : can't)

14. It's my advice to keep calm.

(Use: should)

15. It is necessary to follow the laws.

(Use: must)



GPS-APP

تطبيق التعلم التفاعلي عن بعد

PARTS OF SPEECH

Parts of speech are nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions.

1. NOUNS: (A noun is the name of a person, place or thing)

Examples:

Sarah, lady, cat, New York, Canada, room, school, football

A noun can be a subject or object.

Example sentences:

People like to go to the **beach**.

Emma passed the **test**.

2. PRONOUNS: (a pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun.)

For example, you could say, "Lisa is a nice girl."

Then you could replace the **noun "Lisa"** with the word "She" and get the following sentence: "**She** is a nice girl."

"She" is a **pronoun**.

Examples:

I, he, it, we, them, us, mine, itself.

Examples:

He doesn't want go with **them**. Would **they** help **us**?

His house is bigger than **ours**. **Who** is **she**?

3. VERBS: (a verb expresses action or state)

Ex. The cat **jumped** very high.

He **is** happy.

NOTE: To make negative OR question:

There must be two verbs in the sentence:

helping verb + not and a main verb.

EX. The cat **didn't jump** very high. (didn't = helping verb, jump = main verb)

Did the cat **jump** very high? (Did = helping verb, jump = main verb)

EXCEPT: for verb to be it can make negative and question alone:

Ex. He is my friend.

He isn't my friend. (Negative form)

Is he your friend? (Question form)

4. ADJECTIVES:

An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun.

Examples:

Big, pretty, expensive, green, round, French, loud, quick, fat.

Examples:

He has **big blue** eyes.

Some adjectives ending with ly (friendly _ lovely)

Max is a very **friendly** dog.

That is a **lovely** dress you are wearing!

5. ADVERBS:

An adverb is a word that describes or gives more information about a [verb](#), an [adjective](#) or another adverb.

An adverb can describe a verb: She runs **quickly**.

An adverb can describe an adjective: She is **so** beautiful.

An adverb can describe another adverb: She drives **very** rarely..

In many cases (but not always) adverbs have the following Form:

Adjective + "-ly"

Examples:

Quick + ly = **quickly** Strange + ly = **strangely**

Dead + ly = **deadly** Sudden + ly = **suddenly**

Clever + ly = **cleverly** Brave + ly = **bravely**

When an adjective ends with "y" replace the "y" with an "i":

Happy + ly = happi + ly = **happily**

However, there are many adverbs that do not end in "-ly"

Fast, very, hard, too, well, never, sometimes

6. PREPOSITIONS:

On, in, at, by, under, above, beside, to, out, from, for.

Examples:

I sat **on** the floor.

Let's go **to** the house.

We will meet **at** four o'clock.

Have a look **under** the couch.

This letter is **for** you.

7.The Conjunctions (conj.)

A conjunction is used as a way of joining two or more ideas or words together

Ex and, but, .. after, ..because..

•My friend **and** I are going outside.

•I will go to the shop **but** not before I have had something to eat.

After she had learned to drive, Alice felt more independent.

If he arrives on time, I will see him. 2024

Exercises

Put in a sentence:

1. Slowly
2. Quickly
3. Politely
4. Sadly
5. Happily
6. Carefully
7. If
8. Cleverly
9. Calm
10. Talkative

11. Shy
12. Honest
13. Fearful
14. Nice
15. when
16. Long
17. sky
18. A man's dog.....
19. My grandfather's car
20. Our friends
21. The garden
22. The teacher
23. The housekeeper
24. My head green eyes
25. School bus

Rearrange the following sentences: تطبيق التعلم التبادلي

1. The _ runs_ cat_ in _ fast _ very_ street- the
2. wake _doesn't _ early_ up _ every day_ He
3. I_ a _ film _ wonderful - home _ at _ watched
4. The _horse - fast_ very _runs
5. Huda _ tennis _ well _ played _ last week

6. plays _ the _ beautifully_ flute _ He _ always

7. The tortoise _ slowly _ walks .

8. rabbit _ I _ quick _ the _ a _ saw _ garden _ in

9. I _ pizza _bad _ feel _ eating _ about

10. clothes _ have _ old_ I _ these _ washed

11. Ali _ pens_ his_ lost_ class_ in_ the

12. than_ mine _ bigger _john's car_ is

13. That - expensive - car - 's

14. _ is _ a - child_ shy_ Huda

15. didn't _ the_ answer_ He _ know

16. enough _ don't _ money _ have _ We

17. The cat's _ long _ is- hair

18._ clean _ Live _ They_ in a_ city

19. have _ older _ you _an _ sister - Do ?

20.The children - kites _ happily _ fly - their

21. ran _ The dog _ street _along

22.She _ beautiful _ has- eyes

23 again_ you _ say _ Can _ it

24..on_ table _ the - is _ The cat

25.is _ absent_ today _ Omar

Punctuations

Capital letter

We use capital letters to mark the beginning of a sentence and we use full stops (.) to mark the end of a sentence:

We went to France last summer.

Name people, countries and days of the week (Ahmad _ Adel _ Cairo _ Africa _ Sunday _ Dr.)

Comma (,)

A comma (,) is used to show different items.

They liked dresses, shoes and food.

After Yes, No, and Please

Yes, it's my new book.

Before conjunctions.

He usually eats at hotel, because he likes hoteling.

To join two sentences.

Because it was raining, we had to cancel the class picnic.

After the party, we cleaned the house.

Question mark (?)

The question mark is used to end a question.

Do you feel hungry?

Apostrophe (')

The apostrophe is most often used to form possessives and contractions

The house's back door is open.

He is = He's

I am = I'm

Do not = Don't

They have = They've

It is = It's

I would = I'd

Let us = Let's

She has = She's

Who is = Who's

Possessive 's

Ahmed's car Mona's house singular noun

Boys' toys are everywhere. Plural noun

Exclamation mark !

Ex: oh!, ouch!, hi!, well!

Ouch! That hurts!

Hi! How are you?

After: **watch out! Look! Listen!**

Listen! Someone is speaking.

Punctuate the following sentences:

1- look ahmad is painting a nice picture

.....

2- where are you going dr nader

.....

3- are you afraid of adels dogs

.....

4- my name is jack. i would like to travel to england

.....

5 – do you understand the lesson

.....

6_ i didnt think omar will buy a car

.....

7 _ hi how are you

.....

8_ sameer s mum lives in france

.....

9_ yes its my abig city

.....

10 no I haven t seen this man before

.....

11- do you feel tired

.....

12- that s pen is yours

.....

13- adel and hend are friends

.....

14- if you study hard I will buy you a present

.....

15- i bought eggs cheese and bread

.....

16- she s seen that film twice in cairo

.....

17- what is the tallest mountain in Europe

.....

18- is london bigger than cairo

.....

19- don t eat outside she said.

.....

20- emad s house is in London

.....

21- he went to bed because he was tired

22. ssssh the baby is sleeping

23.he usually eats at home because his mum cooks well

24. Because it was raining sara had to cancel the picnic

25. after we finish our homework we sleep early

Write a paragraph of 6 sentences about:

1- Your daily routine.

2- First day at school.

3- Advice your friend to eat healthy food.

4- What do you want to be in the future?

.....
.....
.....

5- A day at the beach.

.....
.....
.....
.....

6- Last summer.

.....
.....
.....
.....

7- Plan a trip to Alexandria next week.

.....
.....
.....
.....

8- Your favorite game.

.....
.....
.....
.....

9- Tell a story.

.....
.....
.....
.....



تطبيق التعلم التفاعلي عن بعد

10- Classroom rules.

.....

.....

.....

.....

11- Your last birthday party.

.....

.....

.....

.....

12- A person who means the world to you.

.....

.....

.....

.....

13- A day you enjoyed.

.....

.....

.....

.....

14- Family.

.....

.....

.....

.....

15- Friends.

.....

.....

.....

16- Favorite teacher and subject.

17- Next year vacation.

18- Describe a picture that is special to you.

19- A visit to the zoo.

20- Your favorite restaurant.